



EDINBURGH, September 24, 1781.

PREPARATIONS are made at St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd, for

## BRESLAW'S

VARIETY OF NEW ENTERTAINMENTS,

Which will be exhibited To-Morrow, being TUESDAY the 25th, and

on WEDNESDAY next the 26th inst. in the Evenings, as follows, viz.

## PART I.

Mr BRESLAW will exhibit his new-invented MAGICAL CARD DECEPTIONS; particularly, he will COMMAND a CARD to FLY FROM UNDER ANY PERSON'S FOOT ON THE TABLE, at Three Yards Distance; and likewise several REMARKABLE PIECES OF MONEY TO DANCE BY THEMSELVES ON THE TABLE, a-la-mode *Moufieurs Vestrés*.

## PART II.

The Company will be entertained with several Select Pieces of MUSIC, and two New FAVOURITE SONGS by a YOUNG LADY.

## PART III.

The Celebrated Miss ROSAMOND will deliver a SATIRICAL LECTURE ON HEADS, in a most surprising manner.

## PART IV.

Mr BRESLAW will exhibit with his New-invented MECHANICAL WATCHES, Sympathetic Bell, Caskets, Silver Medals, Gold Boxes, Dice, Numbers, Silver Machineries, &amp;c. &amp;c.

The whole to conclude with

## A NEW GRAND APPARATUS and EXPERIMENTS.

The room will be elegantly illuminated, and to begin precisely at seven o'clock.

Tickets to be had at Mr INNES's (formerly Mrs STEELE's) Shop, oppo-

site Bridge-street.

Places to be taken, or any person inclinable to learn some Deceptions on Cards, Money, &amp;c. by applying to Mr BRESLAW, at Mrs Lindley's, opposite Bridge-street, first land below the Tron-church, 3d door.

## NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

FOR THE USE OF

SUBSCRIBERS to the EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

This day arrived.

WYNDHAM's Tour in Wales, with many fine plates, 4to—Walker's Elements of Elocution, 2 vols. 8vo—Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth, with a complete catalogue of his prints, 8vo—Scottish Tragical Ballads, with critical dissertations—Homer's Hymn to Ceres (lately discovered), translated by Hoole—Shaw on the Authenticity of Ollian's Poem—Sympathy, a poem—Revolution, a novel—Watches on the Filial Lachrymæ, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Just published, price 10s 6d. and sold by J. SIBBALD and CO. Parliament-square,

## ANTIQUITIES of GREAT BRITAIN,

No. VIII.

Containing Views of Llanthony Abbey, Wingfield Castle, Stirling Castle, and Cattle-ace Cattle—engraved by T. Byrne from Original Drawings by W. Hearne.

The former seven numbers may be had separately, at 10s. 6d. each.

## A JOURNEY TO SNOWDON, 4to.

THIS is a continuation of a tour to Wales by Mr Pennant, a gentleman well known in the literary world by his Account of Scotland; and other ingenious performances. Wales is a part of the kingdom which abounds in the finest prospects, and the most beautiful scenery, and where Nature affords an ample field for the curiosity of the naturalist, and the penetration of the antiquary. Mr Pennant has omitted nothing which the information of preceding writers, or oral or traditional knowledge could procure, with regard to every place through which he passes. Snowdon, the great object of curiosity, for a view of which the journey was undertaken, is thus described:

"THE top of Snowdon, which, by way of pre-eminence, is styled *T. Wyddfa*, or the Conspicuous, rises almost to a point; the mountain from hence seems propped by four buttresses; between which are four deep cwms, or hollows; each, excepting one, had one or more lakes, lodged in its distant bottom. The nearest was Ffynnon Las, or the Green Well, lying immediately below us. One of the company had the curiosity to descend a very bad way to a jutting rock, that impended over the monstrous precipice; and he seemed like Mercury ready to take his flight from the summit of Atlas. The waters of Ffynnon Las, from this height, appeared black and unfathomable, and the edges quite green. From thence is a succession of bottoms, surrounded by the most lofty and rugged hills, the greatest part of whose sides are quite mural, and form the most magnificent amphitheatre in nature. The Wyddfa is on one side; Crib y Dfistill, with its serrated tops, on another; Crib Coch, a ridge of fiery redness, appears beneath the preceding; and opposite to it is the boundary called the Llwydd. Another very singular support to this mountain is Y Clawdd Coch, rising into a sharp ridge, so narrow as not to afford breadth even for a path.

The view from this exalted situation is unbounded. In a former tour, I saw in the county of Chester, the high hills of Yorkshire, part of the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland; a plain view of the Isle of Man, and that of Anglesea, lay extended like a map beneath us, with every rill visible. I took much pains to see this prospect to advantage; sat up at a farm on the weli till about twelve, and walked up the whole way. The night was remarkably fine and starry: towards morn the stars faded away, and left a short interval of darkness, which was soon dispersed by the dawn of day. The body of the sun appeared more distinct, with the rotundity of the moon, before it rose high enough to render its beams too brilliant for our sight. The sea, which bounded the western part, was gilt by its beams, first in slender streaks, at length glowed with redness. The prospect was disclosed to us like the gradual drawing up of a curtain in a theatre. We saw more and more, till the heat became so powerful as to attract the mists from the various lakes, which in a slight degree obscured the prospect. The shadow of the mountain was flung many miles, and shewed his bicapitated form; the Wyddfa making one, Crib y Dfistill the other head. I counted this time between twenty and thirty lakes, either in this county, or Merionyddshire. The day proved so excessively hot, that my journey cost me the skin of the lower part of my face, before I reached the resting place, after the fatigue of the morning.

On this day the sky was obscured very soon after I got up. A vast mist enveloped the whole circuit of the mountain. The prospect down was horrible. It gave an idea of numbers of abysses, concealed by a thick smoke, furiously circulating around us. Very often a gulf of wind formed an opening in the clouds, which gave a fine distinct view of lake and valley. Sometimes they opened only in one place; at others, in many at once, exhibiting a most strange and perplexing sight of water, fields, rocks, or chasms, in fifty different places. They then closed at once, and left us involved in darkness; in a small space, they would separate again, and fly in wild eddies round the middle of the mountains, and expel in parts, both tops and basis, clear to our view. We descended from this various scene with great reluctance; but before we reached our horses, a thunder storm overtook us. Its rolling among the mountains was inexplicably awful; the rain uncommonly heavy. We remounted our horses, and gained the bottom with great hazard. The little rills, which on our ascent trickled along the gullies on the sides of the mountain, were now swollen into torrents; and we and our steeds passed with the utmost risque of being swept away by these sudden waters. At length we arrived safe, yet sufficiently wet and weary, to our former quarters.

It is very rare that the traveller gets a proper day to ascend the hill; for it often appears clear, but by the evident attraction of the clouds by this lofty mountain, it becomes suddenly and unexpectedly enveloped in mist, when the clouds have just before appeared very remote, and at great heights. At times I have observed them lower to half their height, and notwithstanding they had been dispersed to the right and to the left, yet they have met from both sides, and united to involve the summit in one great obscurity.

The quantity of waters which flows from the lakes of Snowdonia, is very considerable, so much, that I doubt not but collectively they would exceed the waters of the Thames, before it meets the flux of the ocean.

The reports of the height of this noted hill have been very differently given. A Mr Caswell, who was employed by Mr Adams, in 1682, in a survey of Wales, measured it by instruments made by the directions of Mr Flamstead, and asserts its height to have been twelve hundred and forty yards; but for the honour of our mountain I am sorry to say, that I must give greater credit to the experiments made of late years, which have sunk it to one thousand one hundred and eighty-nine yards and one foot, reckoning from the quay at Caernarvon to the highest peak."

The following story, which Mr Pennant attests as a fact, is so extraordinary, that we cannot forbear inserting it here for the amusement of our readers:

"My curiosity (says he) was excited to examine into the truth of a surprising relation of a woman in the parish of Cylynin, who had fasted a most supernatural length of time. I took boat, and had a most pleasing passage up the harbour, charmed with the beauty of the shores, intermixed with woods, verdant pastures, and corn-fields. I landed, and, after a short walk, found, in a farm called Tydden Bach, the object of my excursion, Mary Thomas, who was boarded here, and kept with great humanity and neatness. She was of the age of forty-seven, of a good countenance, very pale and thin, but not so much emaciated as might be expected, from the strangeness of the circumstances I am going to relate; her eyes weak, her voice low, deprived of the use of her lower extremities, and quite bed-ridden; her pulse rather strong, her intellects clear and sensible.

On examining her, she informed me, that, at the age of seven, she had some eruptions like the measles, which grew confluent and universal; and the became so sore, that she could not bear the least touch: she received some ease by the application of a sheep's skin just taken from the animal; after this, she was seized at spring and fall, with swellings and inflammations, during which time she was confined to her bed; but in the intervals could walk about, and once went to Holywell, in hopes of cure.

When she was about twenty-seven years of age, she was attacked with the same complaint, but in a more violent manner; and, during two years and a half, remained insensible, and took no manner of nourishment, notwithstanding her friends forced open her mouth with a spoon, to get something down; but the moment the spoon was taken away, her teeth met and closed with vast snapping and violence; during that time, she flung up vast quantities of blood.

She well remembers the return of her senses, and her knowledge of every body about her. She thought she had slept but a night, and asked her mother whether she thought she had given her any thing the day before, she found herself very hungry. Meat was brought to her, but, so far from being able to take any thing solid, she could scarcely swallow a spoonful of thin whey. From this she continued, seven years and a half, without any food or liquid, excepting sufficient of the latter to moisten her lips. At the end of this period she again fancied herself hungry, and desired an egg, of which she gorged down the quantity of a nut-kernel. About this time she requested to receive the Sacrament; which she did, by having a crumb of bread steeped in the wine. After this, she takes for her daily subsistence a bit of bread, weighing about two penny-weights, seven grains, and drinks a wine-glass of water: sometimes a spoonful of wine, but frequently abstains whole days from food and liquids. She sleeps very indifferently: the ordinary functions of nature are very small, and very seldom performed. Her attendant told me, that her disposition of mind was mild; her temper even; that she was religious, and very fervent in prayer; the natural effect of the state of her body, long unembarrassed with the grossness of food, and a constant alienation of thought from all worldly affairs."

This instance of the influence of disease (for such only can it be called) strange as it is, is not without parallel.

The first is the case of a lady, a patient of the late Rev. Dr

\* She was living in 1780, and in the same state.

Gower at Chelmsford, who was confined to her bed for ten years, during which time she had an extreme and constant aversion to all kinds of solid nourishment. She drank a pint of tea daily; and once in three or four days chewed, without swallowing, a few raisins of the sun and blanched almonds, about four or half a dozen of each; she seldom eat sooner than once a month, and then only a bit of dry bread, of the size of a nutmeg; but frequently abstained from food for many weeks together. This lady recovered, by means of constant medical regimen; so that she could walk two miles, without taking either rest or refreshment.

I refer the reader to the tour in Scotland of 1769, for the extraordinary case of Katharine Macleod, of the county of Ross; and finally, shall mention that of Martha Taylor of —, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, who abstained from food from December 22, 1669, for thirteen months, and took nothing the whole time, excepting a few drops of syrup, water and sugar, or the juice of roasted raisins. She was very religious; was much emaciated; her other evacuations very small."

From the London Papers, Sept. 18.

LONDON.

Stocks rose this day three-eighths, on a report which was very prevalent upon Change, that the Russians had taken an active part in the defence of Minorca, the fleet which was described in the papers to have sailed lately from Petersburgh being represented to have gone to the assistance of that island.

A report prevailed this day that the combined fleets had retired into Brest harbour very sickly. This rumour was credited upon Change, but the Admiralty had received no advices of it when this paper went to press.

This morning the Sheriffs of London sent word to the Lord Mayor and Mr Alderman Clark, that the writ for electing a new representative for the city of London was come down to them, in consequence of which Saturday next is appointed for a Common-Hall to be held in order to proceed to the said election.

Extract of a letter from Florence, dated Aug. 27.

"Let other Potentates enact sumptuary laws, which are commonly infringed, or create discontent; our amiable Sovereign has found out a far more expeditious way of checking the progress of luxury than all the *sic vols* of despotism could have effected. I am sure that no one will peruse the following letter, addressed by his Royal Highness to Senator Neily, without admiring the Prince's wisdom and affability.

"His Royal Highness cannot see, without the utmost concern, that excessive luxury which has prevailed for some time in the manner of *dressing*, especially among the *ladies*; as it may lead to the worst of consequences. Women who, from their own fortune, the complaisance or wealth of their husbands, have at their disposal large sums of money, instead of applying them to greater or more noble purposes, squander them away to gratify that childish vanity. Those who are equal to the former in rank or quality, but inferior to them in means, think themselves, from a ridiculous punctilio, obliged to keep pace with them. Women of all ranks, from a kind of emulation peculiar to their sex, strain all points to imitate their betters; and this expensive caprice, the offspring of fashion, spreads from the capital, into provinces; and proportionably, but with greater detriment, infects the inhabitants of the country. Hence arise those obstacles to inter-marriages, the want of money necessary for the education of children, the *deficit* in the accoups of men entrusted with public employments, their debts, nay, often breaches of trust, the scarcity of real capital amongst traders, the little encouragement given to husbandmen, who of course neglect the culture of lands; and to this evil may be attributed the ruin of families, their internal dissensions, and a world of vicious habits and inclinations. This excess of vanity, which in some women might be overlooked as a contemptible weakness, is a crime in those who, thinking it their duty to emulate the former, deprive themselves of the means of fulfilling the duties incumbent on parents. His Royal Highness, in consequence of the plan he has adopted, of laying the least constraint possible on the freedom of his subjects as to their actions, would not enact any sumptuary laws; sensible, nevertheless, how necessary it is to submit to them a matter which assumes so many shapes and forms, especially in what concerns the dress of women, whose excess is not so much in quality as in quantity and abuse; and his Royal Highness will always look on laws which leave the way open to infractions and vexations, as utterly repugnant to his Royal clemency.

"But, the Grand Duke is so confident of the regard which his subjects have for him, that he trusts, knowing his paternal intentions, they will freely shew themselves eager to second their sovereign in a matter which he has so much at heart. As it is necessary that so salutary a reformation should be first introduced by the nobility, that their example may be followed by the other ranks of people, your Excellency will not fail to make known my royal intention to the assembly of the nobles. In consequence of which, it will be more agreeable to their Royal Highnesses to see at Court, and on the gala-days, the nobility of both sexes appear in plain dress, and even in black; the greatest simplicity in this article being more consonant with neatness and decency, than all those encumbered clothes trimmed after the *stage-fashion*. Their subjects must be persuaded that their Royal Sovereigns have too much good sense to value the nobility, in proportion to that way of dressing, forgetting that elevated sentiments, a distinguished conduct, a good use of their riches, and a generosity guided by prudence, are the characteristics of true nobility. On the contrary, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke, in forming an opinion of each individual, will be guided by the moderation or excess in the dress of men of all ranks, and in that of their wives and daughters. This will be for him the criterion of their good or bad conduct, and of their wisdom or weakness of mind. And this opinion may influence him in the distribution of his Royal favours, and especially for appointing to such employments as require a sound judgment, and a certainty that those who make interest for them are nowise involved in their family affairs."

Hague, Sept. 14. The squadron under Rear-Admiral Van Braam sailed on the 11th of this month, and is composed of three ships of the line, one of 64, and two of 36 guns, with one frigate of 44 guns, five of 36, two of 24, one of 18, and two cutters of 16 guns each. These have since been joined by the ships from the Maeze, which consist of one ship of 74 guns, two frigates of 36, and two cutters of 16 guns; all these are to convoy the Baltic trade, and will no doubt be sufficient to make head against the English in those parts, particularly if we consider, that seven East-Indiamen, carrying 30 guns each, will sail with this fleet, in order to make their passage north about.

The French Ambassador has had several conferences with the States, which have given rise to many conjectures as to what the subject of them might be; some asserting, that an alliance offensive and defensive is on foot, whilst others declare it was a loan which that Ambassador wanted to negotiate in favour of the Americans, under the guarantee of this Republic; and this last seems actually to have been the business, as we hear the States have not only resolved to permit the said negotiation to be carried on, but have also determined to guarantee the same; notwithstanding which, it is not believed it will go down.

It is reported, that the States-General, finding that the Count of Vicuna intend proposing to the Prince-Bishop of Liege to appoint the Arch-Duke Maximilian to be his coadjutor, have sent a confidential person to the Bishop of Liege with a present of 100,000 florins, to prevent his entering into the views of the House of Austria.

### L O N D O N .

The following Letter was received yesterday:

S I R,

"No account having yet appeared in print relative to the attack, &c. of Tobago, the following particulars respecting that business may not be uninteresting to your readers, and will serve to shew that the island was not tamely surrendered, as has been insinuated.

"On the 24th of May 1781, General Blanch landed 1200 men at Great Courland, and soon afterwards 400 more at Courland and Scarborough. On the same day, after some skirmishing, Governor Ferguson retreated to the camp at Concordia; that camp was so extensive, it would have taken 1500 men to defend it properly. The greatest number that ever were in the camp did not exceed 170 regulars, 210 militia, and about 40 artillery men.

"This small body of men remained, determined to abide all the consequences of being stormed, from the 24th to the 31st of May; and they approved of the Governor's refusing every proposal made him to capitulate.

"On the night of Wednesday the 30th, they would have been attacked by all the French force, if they had not been wrong conducted by their guides. The same day, it was known in the camp, that Admiral Drake had been obliged to relinquish his intention of landing General Skene with the troops that were sent for the relief of the island, he having been chased by the whole French fleet, and forced to retire.

"The knowledge of this circumstance did not induce Governor Ferguson, or the gentlemen under his command, to alter their determination of defending themselves against the French troops then in the island.

"On Thursday the 31st, the Marquis de Bouille, with three other general officers, and all the squadron under Mons. de Grasse, came to hasten the reduction of that island. The Marquis landed that evening at Great Courland, with a considerable force.

"Our engineers were then of opinion that our camp could not be any longer defended against so superior a force. It was in consequence evacuated that night, and the troops and militia filed off towards the mountains.

"The inhabitants did then imagine, that there could not be such a number of troops assembled for their succour, as would be sufficient to dislodge above 3000 of the best troops of France, commanded by experienced officers, possessed of very strong ground, cattle at their command, and provisions for six months at hand, on board their fleet.

"In this situation, nothing remained for them but to make the best terms possible, in which they succeeded to their wish, as may be seen by the articles of the capitulation.

"Sir George Brydges Rodney did not appear off the island till June the 5th, at which time the French fleet were off the island; the two fleets within two leagues of each other.

"The French troops that were employed in this service, were drawn from the regiments of Picardie, Champagne, Piedmont, Navarre, Auxerrois, Viennois, Artois, Royal Comte, Bourbon's and Wallis's brigades, and the Marquis de Bouille's regiments.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

London, Sept. 18, 1781.

T. J.

"Your accounts from Ireland we are just now informed, that George Rodney is arrived, in the Boreas frigate, at Cork; came in a single ship from the Leeward Islands, and therefore cannot give any intelligence of that convoy, as they parted immediately after leaving the islands.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr Cornwallis did homage to his Majesty on being appointed Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the room of Dr Hurd, promoted.

On Tuesday their Majesties and the Prince of Wales took an airing into divers parts of Buckinghamshire and Berkshire; and on their return paid a visit to the Hon. Mr Neville, at his seat at Dillingbear, in Berkshire.

A misunderstanding between the Courts of Versailles and Madrid prevails to a great degree, on account of the latter not coinciding in the views of the former, with respect to the independence of America, which the Spanish Court is totally averse to.

It is confidently said, that the Courts of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, have respectively written to the Court of London and their High Mightinesses the States General, expressive of their readiness to negotiate a separate peace between the two powers, in case they should signify the same to be equally the wishes of both parties.

The Ministry of France have received very disagreeable advices from M. Le Gras, which they endeavour to keep private; yet we have learned, from a respectable correspondent, that a great mortality has prevailed in his fleet, and that, since his departure from Old France, he has lost upwards of 1400 men.

Yesterday, a private packet was received from Paris; the letters are dated the 12th instant, and some few in the 13th,

by which we learn, that Lieut. Gen. Moat de Joaffrelle is appointed to the command of the American squadron in the room of M. de Barras, and that he is gone to Toulon to expedite the fitting-out of the ships of war appointed for the American station.

Private advices by the same conveyance say, that the Spanish ships which composed part of the combined fleet are upon their return to Cadiz. A letter of the 13th says, "Don Galton is to be detached, when the squadron arrives off the Capes, with ten sail of the line, to assist the Duc de Crillon in the reduction of Minorca."

The last letters from France mention, that 26 sail of St Domingo ships, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. arrived at Bourdeaux the 10th inst. under convoy; being the first port they could make.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Monday from Gibraltar, by the way of Lisbon, says, that the Spaniards have not fired very briskly at the fort for some time past. He adds, that the garrison are healthy, and have plenty of provisions, for though the Moors were influenced by the Spaniards not to supply the garrison of Gibraltar with provisions, yet some vessels got in loaded with live cattle and other necessities of life. They were short of powder for a time, but have got a supply from some neutral ships, so that they are not in want of any thing.

The indulgence shown to the Spaniards on the coasts of Barbary does not extend to the whole House of Bourbon; and the Algerines pay any attention to either nation. The Chevalier de Cypierre arrived in August at Algiers, on board the French frigate L'Aurore, to settle some disputes between the Court and the Dey; but matters were carried so high that no amicable agreement did or could take place; all that was agreed upon was, that three months delay should be granted to the Chevalier to write to his Court, and receive an answer.

The Regency of Algiers have completely equipped and manned a squadron, consisting of eight sail, of which one carries 32 guns, another 28, a third 24, and the five others are half galleys. These vessels will be serviceable in protecting Fort St Philip, which they will be the more ready to undertake, as we have been punctual in sending the accustomed presents to the Dey.

Two Algerine corsairs have taken in the Mediterranean, after an obstinate engagement, a Dutch privateer, called the Prince of Orange, and carried her into Algiers. The Captain and four of his men by some means escaped in a boat, and got into Gibraltar, where two of the men died of the wounds they had received.

Two quick-sailing sloops are gone with fresh orders to Commodore Johnston; one to Buenos Ayres, and the other to cruise for him in a certain latitude. These orders are in consequence of some very interesting advices received from Chili.

The situation of the combined fleets is a paradox which none can solve: One day a Portuguese vessel passes through them off Scilly; the next a Dane deserts them off the Irish coast; by a third, a division of them are seen in the North seas; by a fourth, they are in Brest; and by a letter from Madrid, extracted from the foreign mails, they are (at the very same time that we hear of them being off Scilly) in the mouth of the Mediterranean, nay laying siege to Minorca. Surely the Kings of France and Spain have been lately gifted with the all-powerful wooden *Sword of Harlequin*, thus to make their fleet skip from sea to sea in such a short space of time. We need not wonder therefore, if, in a day or two, we hear of their laying siege to New-York, destroying Admiral Hughes in the East Indies, attacking Commodore Johnston and Prince Caffin in South-America, and anchoring off Kamtschatka, all in the same day!

Great Britain (says a correspondent) never had so much work upon her hands as at present, without one friendly arm held out to support and assist her. The present moment teems with some great event: All our naval force is now at sea, with absolute orders to face the enemy, and risk the unequal combat. By this time Admiral Darby is in the latitude the proud combined fleets lately appeared in, to insult our coasts and attempt our commerce; both of which, it is earnestly hoped, they have failed in.

On the other hand, if we turn our eyes northward, the ungrateful Hollander boasts of a victory which he never obtained, and threatens destruction to the brave Commodore Keith Stewart's fleet, which is now, in all probability, in sight of their coasts. A few days must bring important information.

Vice-Admiral Hartshorne, in the service of the States of Holland, has resigned his command of the fleets, and retires with a pension until his health shall be re-established. In the mean time Admiral Zoutman assumes the command, and has hoisted his flag at the Texel.

The general cry in Holland is for peace; and nothing but the subtlety of French intrigues keeps up the least spirit of hostility in the Councils of the Republic. The stagnation of trade, in a country that subsists by commerce, is already extensively and severely felt; and, therefore, a few interested persons excepted, all ranks of people wish to see an end to a war, the continuance of which can only tend to spread the evil further, and render its consequences more calamitous. One successful blow from Commodore Stewart's squadron would, in all probability, soften the most obstinate Burgomaster among them, and remove every impediment to a speedy accommodation.

Commodore Stewart's fleet exceeds that of the Dutch in point of large ships; but the latter in point of number, especially including their East India ships, have the superiority.

An express has arrived at St James's, from his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, setting forth the offers of the Dublin Volunteers to do garrison duty. It has been laid before the Privy Council, and an answer is gone off express, but the purport has not transpired.

The following regiments of cavalry are now doing duty in Ireland, viz. 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, regiments of horse; and the 5th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 18th, of dragoons—in all eleven regiments.

The 3d, 11th, 19th, 35th, 32d, 36th, 59th, 7th, and 81st, regiments of foot are also doing duty in that kingdom.

The Directors of the Bank came this day to a resolution to raise the interest of their stock from five and a half per cent. to six; but then there will be a call upon the public of an addition of eight per cent. increase upon the principal. The sum already funded is upwards of ten millions, and this call of 8 per cent. will, it is calculated, bring in no less a sum than 800,000l.

Our affairs in the East-Indies have assumed quite a new face; and, from being the most desperate and forlorn appear-

ance, now promise a most successful issue to the war in those parts. It is to be hoped this will be the harbinger of equal good fortune in other quarters of the globe, and that we shall once more resume our former respectable rank among the European powers.

When the King went on board Admiral Parker's ship at the Nore, the old Admiral, after saluting his Majesty, told him, that had he commanded two more ships he would have had a much better sight to shew his Majesty—he should probably have had the whole Dutch fleet. To which his Majesty replied, that he did not come there to hear his Ministers found fault with, and immediately turned his back.

Lord Sandwich informed Admiral Parker, that a new arrangement had been made, and that he could not go out with his squadron; but that he was provided for in the grand fleet, he being to be appointed second in command there; but he declined the appointment, saying, he could not serve under Admiral Darby, as they were both of the same standing.

When young Macartney was presented to his Majesty, on board of Admiral Parker's ship, the King said, "I will provide for him, for the sake of his brave father." The Admiral replied, "I beg your Majesty's pardon, I have adopted him as my son." He is but seven years of age, and his behaviour on board his father's ship was a matter of astonishment to the whole crew. He will probably be a noble sailor.

During the late visit of the Dutchmen of Devonshire to the Western islands, her Grace dined on board the Admiral's ship in Plymouth Sound. On her return, whilst the usual party were making for conducting her into the barge, in company of sea-officers in their care of the ladies, a young distinguished, a spirited motion, not attended with proper circumspection, at once rendered all their precaution useless; her foot slipped, and she fell headlong down the side of the ship. Happily for her Grace, she escaped striking against the barge in her fall, and old Ocean, with the utmost alacrity, received the lovely prize; and with a facility unknown to modern bridegrooms, he evaded every obstruction, and completely enveloped her in his embraces, from which however, whatever reluctance he might feel, she was instantly snatched, and restored to the felicitations of her friends, without receiving any material injury.

On Thursday evening last there was a violent storm of thunder and lightning in East Kent, attended with so violent a rain, that in a short time great damage was done to the hop plantations in those parts. At a small cottage at Rowling, consisting only of one floor, the water rose to the amazing height of five feet in a few minutes, but providentially no lives were lost, though several children were in the room. At Gilton town, a barn was swept away, and a field at Ash, called Chiequer-Field, was furrowed up in a very surprising manner, by the sudden inundation.

The Recorder, when he passed sentence on the twenty-two capital convicts yesterday, remarked, that the number of offenders every session showed so much the increase of vice, that he was afraid it would become necessary to withhold mercy, by way of preventing, in the utmost degree, the repetition of those daring robberies which lately had alarmed the metropolis. He said, the experiment had been tried with success at a time like the present, when the town abounded with desperadoes, to condemn all to their sentence, and he did apprehend the dreadful trial would be renewed. He therefore advised the convicts to a serious and unfeigned repentance.

In a letter from Leeds we are told, that of 27 patients lately discharged at their general Infirmary, three were cured of blindness, one of whom was born blind, another had been blind twenty years, and the third fifteen. As these cures which seem to come from good authority, appear to be very singular, if the gentlemen of the Leeds Infirmary have any peculiar method of treating this disorder, it is much to be wished, in consequence to the many poor objects who are about town, that it were generally known.

A gentleman who has been lately in North-Wales, says, that many of the inhabitants aver, they have had old women (called cunning women) who inoculated for the small-pox, as long as any tradition reaches. When the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne was told of the secret brought over from Turkey by Lady Mary Wortley Montague, he ascertained this fact to the satisfaction of some gentlemen who were then at Wymnstay. It was attended with some difficulty, as the women travelled the country as gypsies, and joined inoculation to fortune-telling, and various species of conjuring. They affected to give the small-pox by a charm; but they carried the matter in a quill, and scratched the arm with a pin or needle. The Surgeons and Apothecaries have now driven away the cunning women.

A Spanish cartel ship going with the British prisoners from Pensacola to Jamaica, has been captured by an American privateer.

The Spanish Captain remonstrated with the American on the impropriety of his conduct; to which the latter replied, "that he was instructed by the Congress, his masters, to pay no respect whatever to the Spanish flag, until he should be officially informed, that the Court of Madrid had acknowledged the *Independence of the American States*." In consequence of which the cartel ship was taken into an American port, and a formal complaint of this extraordinary transaction has been made by the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Versailles.

Notwithstanding all the great news which has lately arrived from India, the Indian Stocks fell two per cent. yesterday, without the intervention of any new cause to which so considerable a decline can be possibly assigned.

Admiral Darby has orders to cruise for the protection of the West India fleets, who had no other chance of escaping the enemy but that of their being obliged to return to port to fight.

A few days ago, a bunch of the Syrian grape was cut at Welbeck, and afterwards presented by his Grace the Duke of Portland to the Marquis of Rockingham. It was conveyed to Wentworth House by four labourers, and weighed nineteen pounds and a half. Its greatest diameter, when hanging in its natural position, was nineteen inches and a half; its circumference four feet and a half; and its length twenty-one inches and three quarters. Such a phenomenon, as far as we know, has never appeared in this country; and we owe it to the care and industry of Mr Speechly, his Grace's gardener. It is to this same judicious gardener that we are indebted for the valuable discovery of raising the pine-apple by means of the leaves of trees; and also for an easy, cheap, and efficacious method of destroying the different kinds of insects that infest the pine and other plants of the hot-house.

At the last Kingston Assizes, one of the Council in the course of the trial frequently complimented one of the wit-

les with the epithet of "Fellow." The man, without any discomposure, delivered his evidence, and then returned the learned gentleman's civility with this laconic compliment, "Fellow, have you any thing more to say to me?" "No." "Then Fellow, I wish you a good night; and if you should ever have occasion to go up Holborn Hill in a cart, you shall be welcome to a lift in mine for nothing."

*Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Aug. 14.*

"The repulse and Vanguard gun-boats are finished; two others are nearly ready, to be called the Serpent and Vigilant; with those we hope to make an effectual resistance against the Spaniards in their own way."

*Extract of a letter from Elsinore, Sept. 7.*

"Arrived forty sail of ships from London, under convoy, for St Petersburgh. They are all at anchor, being wind-bound, in the Sound. Near 100 sail more from different ports are just now in sight."

*Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 13.*

"The Count de Guichen's squadron will return to Brest as soon as the West India fleets arrive. It was said this morning, that Les Majestueux, of 112 guns, and the Protecteur, of 74 guns, had been forced to put into Brest in very great distress."

*Extract of a letter from Dover, Sept. 18.*

"This day, a cartel ship from Dunkirk put in here, the master of which informed me, that an attempt had been made to destroy by fire the storehouses and warehouses; and great part of the town must have shared in the conflagration; some combustible matter being placed in two storehouses, filled with pitch, tar, resin, hemp, &c. but it was discovered just as the fire had got hold of a bundle of hemp, and was soon extinguished; one man is taken up upon suspicion who worked in the dock-yard, and they are in quest of more, it being suspected that they have done it out of revenge for being drafted off to go to Amsterdam."

*Extract of a letter from Scilly, Sept. 14.*

"Arrived the King-Fisher privateer, and has brought in with her a large ship called the Loretto, from St Domingo for France, laden with sugar, &c. The King-Fisher took her on the French coast; and the Captain of the prize informs us, that they sailed from St Domingo the 26th of July, in company with 36 sail more, under convoy, which were separated the 20th of August in a gale of wind. The King-Fisher privateer saw nothing of the combined Fleets."

*Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 16.*

"This morning, at nine o'clock, the signal was made from Mackerel Tower for Admiral Darby's fleet, from the eastward, and repeated at Mount Wise; they kept a large offing, and, this evening were out of sight from the Tower, as the signal was hauled down; the fleet, if the wind continues brisk, will be out of the Channel to-morrow; they consist of 27 sail of the line, 10 frigates, and three fire-ships; the latter (fire-ships) are to remain at Plymouth. The Alliance, of 50 guns, said to have joined Admiral Darby, put into Milford in great distress, having lost her masts a fortnight since."

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester passed through this town for Mount Edgecombe, at 12 o'clock noon, quite private, with only a single footman. Preparations were made at the citadel to receive him as a Prince of the Blood; the cannon on the ramparts were loaded, a Captain's guard of the Prince of Wales's, or 75th regiment, with colours, marched from dock to our parade, to wait for his Royal Highness, with the general officers, and a number of spectators, who were all disappointed. Wind S. S. E."

*Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Sept. 17.*

"Last night the grand fleet passed by this harbour, and this day the wind blows fresh from the N. N. W."

**PRICE or STOCKS, Sept. 20.**

Bank Stock, shut.  
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 73½ op.  
3½ per cent. 1778, 56½ a 57.  
3 per cent. con. 56½ a 4.  
3 per cent. red. con. shut.  
5 per cent. 1726, —  
Long Ann. 16½ a 9-16ths a 4.  
— Ann. 1777, shut.  
Ditto 1778, 12½ a 7-16ths.  
South Sea Stock, —  
3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.  
Ditto New Ann. 56½ a 4.  
Ditto 1751, —  
India Stock, —  
3 per cent. Ann. shut.  
India Bonds, 1 prem.  
Exch. Bills, 1 a 2 prem.  
Navy Bills, 1 ½ a 2 dic.  
3 per cent. Scrip. 58½.  
4 per cent. Scrip. —  
Omnium, —  
Lot. Tic. 14 l. 4 s. 6 d. a 5 a 6 d.

**WINDS AT DEAL,**  
Sept. 19. W.

**EDINBURGH.**

*Extract of a letter from London, September 20.*

"This day, at three o'clock, an express arrived at the Admiralty from Cork, but last from Milford-haven, with advice, that Sir George Rodney had arrived at Cork in the Gibraltar man of war of 80 guns, with all the property he had been enabled to realize."

"General Vaughan was to have taken his passage home in the same ship; but, owing to a misunderstanding between him and Sir George Rodney, he is now in his way to England in another ship."

"We are very sorry to learn, that the Leeward Island fleet is not arrived with Sir George Rodney, as was expected would have been the case."

"The grand fleet certainly left Torbay on Friday morning, but were driven again into Torbay by contrary winds. They sailed again on Saturday at three o'clock in the morning, and at twelve were quite out of sight, at which time a dreadful storm arose, attended with rain, thunder, and lightning, which continued for twelve hours, after which the wind having fixed at N. W. there is the greatest reason to apprehend that Admiral Darby has been obliged to go again into Torbay."

"Another express arrived late last night from Gibraltar at the Admiralty, with important dispatches respecting the present situation of that place. Those in the confidence of Government are very secret on the subject, though it is well known that they contain intelligence of a very disagreeable nature. The above express was brought by Colonel Ross, the third in command at Gibraltar, who sets off this day on his return for that place. Colonel Ross, in coming out of the Gut of Gibraltar, was chased by a Spanish frigate, but, by out-sailing the enemy, very happily escaped."

"The safe arrival of Sir George Rodney at Cork, certainly strengthens the opinion, that the combined fleet has separated, and gone into Brest and Cadiz, though the friends of Government still believe it is cruising on the Irish coast, an account of which, by express, is said to have been received last night."

"The arrival of a certain naval officer has given great spirits to many people here, who are in hopes thereby of recovering the property they lost at St Eustatia. No less than be-

tween sixty and seventy actions are said to be instituted against him."

"Admiral Parker has been again solicited to take upon him the command of the grand fleet, in the room of Admiral Darby, who wishes to resign, but has not yet given any answer."

"Government are in hourly expectation of important dispatches from New York and South Carolina. The next American accounts will certainly announce the arrival both of the French and British squadrons from the West Indies, and probably relate that a decisive action has been fought between them."

"In the dispatches from Gibraltar, it is somewhat remarkable, that not a syllable transpired to the Public through the Gazette, in what situation either the garrison or the fortresses is."

"A young gentleman in the India Company's service, in his last letter to his father in town, made particular mention of the herb bangue, used by Hyder Ali's troops: he observed, that they eat the seed and leaves, to increase their natural vigour, as well as to elevate their spirits, and inspire them with ardour. Hyder Ali himself, and some of his principal officers, used to take the powder of the seed of the herb bangue, which they mixed with opium and sugar, and often a green Indian hazel nut, and eat them all together. This they did to procure a sound and perfect sleep. Sometimes camphor, cloves, and mace, are added; but this is only when they wish to be amused with agreeable dreams. Numbers of Indian families have recourse to this herb, merely to dissipate their cares and sorrows."

"Some private accounts from Holland say, that the Dutch, hearing of the humane treatment their countrymen in captivity experience in England, have ordered all the English prisoners in the dominions of the United States, to be treated with equal kindness and attention."

"Authentic letters assure us, that, when Tobago was taken, Sir George Rodney's force was but one ship less than Mons. de Grasse's, though he did not think it proper to attack it."

"Notwithstanding the danger New York is said to be in from the threatened attack of the Count Rochambeau and General Washington, we have it from good authority, that Sir Henry Clinton, so far from desiring to come home, has sent advice to Government, that his force amounts to at least 18,000 effective men, by which he doubts not he shall be enabled to repel any attack that may be made upon him, though he very much doubts whether the rebels, and their allies the French, have any real intention of attacking him, or not."

There are letters in town which mention that a fleet of ships, supposed to be that from the Leeward Islands, was seen steering in for Cork, just after the arrival there of Admiral Rodney.

We hear, that Mr George Muschet, musician in Edinburgh, (who led the band of music on Saturday last) has composed a march to quick time, for the use of the Edinburgh Defensive Band, which was then played before a numerous audience. This march is acknowledged by judges to be equal to any hitherto composed for the military.

Wednesday last, were executed at Warwick, pursuant to their sentence at the late assize, Richard Hopkins, aged 21, John Griffiths 20, and John Murphy 19, for assaulting and committing a rape on the body of Elizabeth Morrill, in Bagnall's Meadows, near Birmingham.

On Monday last the Cambray cutter, Captain Crawford, stationed at Greenock, fell in with a large smuggling cutter, mounting 18 guns, and full of goods.—Captain Crawford desired the master of the cutter to hoist out his boat, and come on board, or he would fire into him. To this an immediate answer was made by a broadside. After a sharp fire on both sides, the smuggler made sail, and got off—the Cambray not being able to come up with her.—There was a large lug-sail vessel, loaded, in company with the above privateer;—they landed their cargoes next day without interruption.

By the mate of the ship William, who is prize master of the Dorothy, and who left St John's, Newfoundland, the 6th ult. we have accounts, that Admiral Edwards, on his passage outwards with the Newfoundland and Quebec fleets, when near the banks of Newfoundland, left the fleets, and went with his own ship, and three of his fastest sailing frigates, in search of the American privateers that were cruising there, and up the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In a short time, he took no less than 13 of them, which were all arrived at St John's. Several of them are fine stout vessels, just off the stocks, mounting 20 and 22 guns.

The Jenny, Simpson, in her voyage from New York to Newfoundland, was taken by an American privateer, and afterwards retaken, and sold at New-York.

The Bell, Captain Gemmell, from Bristol to Clyde and Belfast, is arrived at Belfast, after being taken and ransomed for 4000 guineas.

The Gordon, Captain Mackay, is likewise taken:—The Captain refused to ransom, as a thousand guineas were demanded.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 18.*

"The ship Mary Anne, of Saltcoats, Capt. Wedderburne, a returned transport from Charlestown, is arrived at Kilmarnock point, near Carrickfergus, on her way home, and reports, that an express came to General Campbell, who commands there in the absence of Lord Cornwallis, that the gallant Lord Rawdon had another battle with General Greene, in which the whole rebel detachment were routed with immense slaughter, and that officer taken, with baggage, artillery, colours, &c. He adds, that the French succours were not arrived on the coast when he sailed, which was on the 9th of August.

The report of this day was, that the Leeward island fleet was safely arrived in Bantry bay, and that Admiral Rodney was come with them home, to take the command of the Channel fleet.

It is very confidently asserted, that the present Parliament, which is summoned the 9th of October next, to sit for the dispatch of business, will then only adjourn for a few days, and after the supplies are voted, will be dissolved, so that a new election will positively take place after Christmas next.

Saturday, the Duke of York, White, from Bristol, with merchandise; the Adventure, McDougal, from Greenock, with tobacco; and the N. S. St Antonia, D'Carmona, Goufala, from Lisbon, with wine, arrived in this port.

Sunday night, two soldiers of the 36th regiment, endeavouring to enlist a young man, a servant, some words arose among them, when one of the soldiers cut him on the head with his hanger, and he died in a short time after. They are both taken and lodged in goal.

However hurtful this war may prove to the British em-

pire in general, and to this Kingdom in particular, yet, for the present, one port in Ireland has, within these four years, increased in its commerce to a degree almost unexampled in modern times. The port we are speaking of is that of Cork, where we find, that in the nineteen years ending in 1776, the number of vessels entered there, were, on an average, computed at 872 per annum; yet, in the four years ending the 25th of March last, we find, on an average, their number to be 1550; and the exports, which, in the last period, were computed at 240,000 finkins of butter, and 120,000 barrels of beef, amounted in the last to 370,000 finkins of butter, and 300,000 barrels of beef.

It is true, that from the great demand for clothes, accoutrements, ships stores, and provisions for the use of the royal fleets and armies, the manufacturing towns of England are, in a great measure, kept in business; yet when peace comes, and it must surely soon take place, the demand for these articles must necessarily cease, and before new channels of vent can be found, or the old ones re-opened, trade will suffer exceedingly. As a proof how well founded the above observation is, we shall lay before our readers an account of the value of those exports which are stopped for the present, and can only be made up by the demand for the fleets and armies before mentioned. The export from England to Africa 1775, was L. 464,878

To Holland,	3,853,837
To France,	208,765
To Italy,	764,398
To Spain,	1,318,347
To the Straights,	120,574
To Turkey,	70,000
To North America,	2,617,987
To Grenada and the rest of the conquered islands,	360,000
	9,778,804

Out of which may be deducted what may still be exported indirectly to these places in neutral bottoms,

England is an annual loser by the war, 6,000,000

*Extract of a letter from Londonderry, Sept. 21.*

"Thursday, arrived in Loch Foyle, his Majesty's ship the Seaford, Captain Christian, and a revenue cutter. On Sunday they both failed again on a cruise."

*Extract of a letter from Galway, Sept. 14.*

"We are happy to inform the public, that the take of her rings in this bay within this week past, has been so great, that they have sold from 4 d. to 5 d. per hundred; and the take is likely to continue."

"The Britannia of this port, Captain Bodkin, bound from hence to Dundalk, with a cargo of kelp, was wrecked in the late storm near the Rosses, but happily the crew were saved.

"A man, by the name of M. Teige, who was convicted of cow-stealing last assizes, and ordered for execution a short day after, wrote the following letter to a friend of his in the town of Athlone in Ireland:

"Dear FARDY,

"As I am to die on Thursday next, please to send me the four guineas I lent you, in order to have myself interred decently, &c."

When he received the following answer, some few hours before his execution:

"I received your's; and be assured, when we see each other next, we will settle accounts to each other's satisfaction. I am sorry for your misfortune, but hope you'll get the better of it. Your's, &c.

F."

**LEITH SHIPPING.**  
Sept. 24. Peggy, Shelton, from Inverness, with oats.  
Good Intent, Primrose, from Morrocksounds, with coals.

**A WATCH LOST.**  
LOST on Saturday last, betwixt Prince's Street, Edinburgh, and Musselburgh, a GOLD ENGRAVED WATCH, maker's name JAMES COWAN; Edinburgh, No. 305; with a steel chain, and two seals hanging to it, one a red Cornealian, and the other a white Cornealian, both set in Gold.

Whoever shall bring said watch to James Cowan watchmaker in Parliament Square, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SEPTEMBER 24. 1778.

**DESERTED.**

On Saturday last, from a party of the 8th Foot, lying at Edinburgh, JOHN ANDERSON, L.t. residing in Cowbridge, near Hexham, by trade a labourer, aged 22 years, five feet ten inches and a half high, with a scar upon the back of his right hand; had on when he deserted a wide blue coat, and dark coloured breeches.—Any person

who will apprehend him will receive A GUINEA of reward, besides what is allowed by act of Parliament.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 24. 1778.

**POPISH ASSESSMENT.**  
AT a Meeting, held this day in the British Coffee-house, of such of the inhabitants who do not consider themselves liable in payment of the Assessment laid on by the Magistrates, for repairing the Damages done the POPISH CHAPEL, &c. in the late riots.—it was resolved, that a subscription should be immediately set afoot, for trying the legality of that Assessment.—That for this purpose Subscription-papers should be left at all the Coffee-houses in town, and publication thereof made in the News-papers.

Such, therefore, of the inhabitants who consider the above assessment as a grievance, will please immediately subscribe whatever sum they think proper, for having the legality of this tax tried.

Those present at the meeting subscribed according to their several inclinations. And it is to be observed, if a sufficient subscription is not soon filled up, the measure must be dropped; because it is not to be presumed, that a few private individuals, whose effects are already pointed, however hard that may be upon them, will be at the sole expense of trying a question of such general and important concern.

**NOTICE.**  
THAT application is to be made to Parliament, the ensuing Session, to empower the Trustees for the Turnpike-roads in the county of Edinburgh, to erect a Toll-bar or gate upon the aforesaid roads, and to procure an alteration in statute-work within said county.

BY Order of the Trustees for the Turnpike-roads in the county of Edinburgh, notice is hereby given, that a petition is to be presented to the Parliament of Great Britain, in the ensuing Session, praying, that powers may be granted to the said Trustees to erect a Toll-bar or gate upon that part of the highway or road in the said county, leading from the Water-gate, at the foot of the Canongate of Edinburgh, to the extremity of said county, to the Caldwell of the town of Musselburgh, and to levy tolls thereon, as is done at the other toll-bars in the said county, to be applied for the reparation of the said road; and that a petition is also to be presented to Parliament the ensuing Session, praying that powers may be granted to the said Trustees to alter the present method of levying the statute-work within the said shire of Edinburgh.

This Notice is given by order of the Trustees, by SAM. MITCHELSON, Jun. Clerk.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 16.*

"Government were yesterday morning relieved from a very disagreeable state of embarrassment of the seeming backwardness of the Volunteers in the north offering their services at this time of alarm; not a single corps had at that time sent a deputation. About noon, and in the evening, deputies arrived at the Castle from two northern regiments of 1000 men each, and also from a battalion. They now begin to be convinced, that the hardy northerns are to be depended on in times of real danger, and among the foremost always in asserting the rights and independence of their country.

"A most liberal subscription has already taken place among the Merchants Corps, for supplying that respectable body with a complete set of camp equipage, to enable them to take the field on any service that their country may require; and that a very large quantity of ammunition is to be immediately purchased and deposited in a proper place for the use of the Corps upon any emergency.

"Charles Henry Coote, Esq; Colonel of the Mountjoy Cavalry and Infantry corps, waited this day upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with offers of their services, which were received by his Excellency in the most obliging manner.

"The works of the new Custom-house seem to be carrying on with so much spirit, and such indefatigable industry excited in prosecuting the undertaking, that by the time Parliament meets next month—they will be able to shew the people at least something for their MONEY.

"So confident are the Commissioners of overcoming every obstacle and every opposition that the inhabitants of the capital can possibly use to oppose the erection of this new edifice, that no less than seven large vessels, entirely freighted with Portland stone, are expected every tide by Mr Darley, in Abbey-street, who has a contract for the free-stone front of that building, the foundation for which is now digging.

"An official apology has been made to our chief Magistrate for the unwarrantable conduct of the Architect of the new Custom-house, in having, without permission, taken upon him to inclose a part of the North wall."

A Correspondent has favoured us with the following particular Account of the

FRENCH ARMY.

	Men.
King's life guards, gens d'Armerie,	8,398
Foot guards, French and Swiss,	3
78 Regiments of foot,	131,061
1 The King's regiment,	3,518
7 Regiments of artillery,	4,900
Workmen and miners,	1,132
7 Regiments of Swiss infantry,	7,028
8 German regiments,	23,548
3 Irish regiments,	4,968
2 Regiments of Italians,	3,518
1 Company of pioneers,	163
24 Regiments French cavalry,	23,880
1 Ditti carabiniers,	1,392
4 Regiments hussars,	3,480
24 Regiments dragoons,	23,880
159 Regiments.	Men, 230,866
Militia,	150,000
Sailors,	380,866
	70,000
	Total, 450,866

LIST of VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATIONS of the kingdom of Ireland, who have made a public offer of their service, in the present alarms of the kingdom.

[Continued from our paper of Wednesday last.]

Goldsmiths corps—Lord Charlemont—omitted in our last.

Trim Volunteers—Earl of Mornington—ditto.

The corps who requested Lord Tyrone to offer their services are the following:

Independent light dragoons of Ida—Thomas Fitzgerald, Major.

Independent light dragoons, and Curraghmore Rangers—Lord Tyrone, Colonel.

Waterford Union Independent Light dragoons—Ed. Lee, Captain.

Waterford Independent infantry, No. 1.—Hen. Alcock, Captain.

Ditto, No. 2.—Rob. Shap Carew, Captain.

Ditto, No. 3.—Den. Flynn, Captain.

Ditto, No. 4.—H. W. Dobbins, Captain.

Ditto, No. 5.—W. Barret, Captain.

Royal Oak independent company—Corn. Bolton, Colonel;

James Kearney, Captain.

Royal Oak independent light company—Corn. Bolton, Colonel.

6th Ulster regiment—Hill Wilson and William T. Jones, Esqrs.

Troop of light dragoons of the Lower Iveagh legion—battalion of infantry of ditto—John Knox, Esq; of Dromore.

Youghall Blues, Youghall Rangers, and the Union—Robert Uniacke, Esq;

Belfast battalion—Stewart Banks, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.

Address from the following Cork corps:

True Blue legion—James Morison, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Boyne Society—John Bagwell, Colonel.

Aughrim corps—Eb. Morrison, Major.

Cork Union—Hen. Kirkman, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Culloden Association—Ben. Bousfield, Colonel.

Black Pool Association—Tho. Barry, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Passage Union—Mich. M. C.

Enniskillen Volunteers—John Bennett, Colonel.

Cork cavalry—Wm. Chetwynd, Colonel.

Independent Cork artillery—R. Hare, Captain.

Bandon Boyne—R. Moore, Captain.

Kilkenny Rangers and Kilkenny Volunteers—John Butler, Esq;

Castlewellan Volunteers—Lord Glencarrow.

1st Royal regiment of Volunteers, Company of artillery, and Troop of light dragoons, Donegar co. of Volunteers—Francis Shaw, Captain.

Carrickfergus Volunteers—Captain Dalway.

Clanricarde and Barony Cavalry, Clanricarde, Galway, Roscommon, &c. &c. infantry and artillery,

Right Hon. Mr Ponsonby—with offers of service.

Tyrone battalion—Samuel Lawson, Major.

The following Kildare corps—by D. of Leinster.

CAVALRY.

Naas Rangers—R. Nevill.

Kilkullen Rangers—Tho. Carton.

Athy Rangers—S. Weldon.

Cathleddern light dragoons—Rob. Power.

Curragh Rangers—Ponsonby Moore.

INFANTRY.

Athy—R. Southwell.

Maynooth—Hugh Cane.

Kilcock—Sir F. Aylmer.

Castletown Union—Rt. Hon. Mr Conolly.

Kildare—Samuel Spencer.

Naas infantry—J. Bourke.

Dungannon battalion—Roger Duffen.

Springhill Union—Wm. Conyngham.

Ballinalack and Aughrim corps—N. Trench.

Killymoon and barony of Strabane battalion—James Stewart, Esq;

Carrick Volunteers—John Peyton, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Barony of Loughinkillin Volunteers—J. Staples, Colonel—by the Rt. Hon. Mr Conolly.

Aldborough Legion—Lord Aldborough.

1st Ulster regiment—Lord Charlemont, Colonel, Right Honourable William Brownlow, Lieutenant-colonel.

Loyal Tarbert Volunteers—Colonel Edward Leslie.

Mitchelstown Light Dragoons—Lord Kingsborough.

Tallow Armed Society—William Car, Captain.

Independent Blues of Lismore—John Keily, Captain.

Dungarvan Volunteers—Godfrey Greene, Major.

Capoquin Volunteers—John Keane, Colonel.

Carrick Union—Ed. Mandeville, Captain.

Rockingham Volunteers—H. Brownrigg, Colonel.

Glorious Memory Battalion—Thomas Jones, Colonel, Mr Conolly.

Mervyn Archdale, Esq; offers his corps.

Lord Tyrone.

CONTRACTORS FOR PROVISIONS

WANTED.

PERSONS willing to contract for the following articles of Provisions for Prisoners of War in Edinburgh Castle and Hospital, for Twelve Months, to be delivered daily at the expence of the contractors, to commence the 1st of October next, are desired to give in their offers in writing, signed and sealed, addressed to GEORGE MIDDLETON, Esq; agent for said prisoners, at John Thomson's writer, head of Leith-street, between and Friday the 28th of September instant.

1. BREAD.—To be made of whole flour, dressed through a cloth, of 7 s. 6 d. price; to be baked into loaves of 4 x-half pounds each; to be weighed six hours after baking.

2. BEEF.—Good ox-beef, to be delivered in clean quarters; the four quarters not to weigh less than four Cwt. or in less quantities, if required.

3. BEER.—Every seven barrels of beer to be brewed from eight bushels of the strongest amber malt, and six or seven pounds hops, such as are used by common brewers.

4. PEASE.—To be of the white sort, and good boilers.

5. CHEESE.—To be good Gloucester or Wiltshire, or the usual cheese of the country.

6. BUTTER.—Good salt butter, per cwt.

7. COALS.—Per cwt.

8. CANDLES.—Twelve in the pound, bald wick, for the hospital.

9. GREENS.—To be stripped of the outer leaves, and fit for the copper, per cwt.

10. STRAW.—Per kempel.

N. B. The daily supplies of provisions will be inspected by the agent, and what is not found agreeable to contract will be sent to the Charity Work-house, and forfeited by the contractor.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS.

ON Tuesday the 23d of October 1781, the several CLASSES in the

UNITED COLLEGE of St ANDREWS will be opened, viz.

The Public and Private Humanity Classes,—by Professor Hunter.

The Public and Private Greek Classes,—by Professors Hill.

The Logic and Rhetoric Clas.,—by Professor Barron.

The Moral Philosophy Clas.,—by Professor Cook.

The Natural Philosophy Clas.,—by Dr Forrester.

The first and second Mathematical Clas.,—by Professor Vilant.

The Civil History Clas.,—by Professor Cleghorn.

The Clas. for Anatomy and Medicine,—by Dr Flint.

AND,

On Tuesday the 6th of November, the Foundation Bursaries will be

disposed of, as usual, by comparative trial.

As Professor Hunter has got a house adjoining to the College, each of

the Young Gentlemen lodging in the College, as chuse it, may be en-

trusted to his care.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, Sept. 20. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE.

ON SATURDAY the 29th of September instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, in the Excise Warehouse at LEITH, (pursuant to an act passed in the last session of Parliament,) The following Quantities of FEA, sized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

5 Boxes, containing 382 lib. weight of BLACK TEA; appraised at 6 s. 3 d. per lib.

1 Bag, containing 59 lib. weight of BLACK TEA; appraised at 5 s. 6 d. per lib.

3 Boxes, containing 143 lib. weight of BLACK TEA; appraised at 6 s. 3 d. per lib.

The goods and the conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Ware-

house in Leith, on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of

sale.

The LUGGER PRIVATEER Herondelle

of Dunkirk, about 86 tons measurement, more or less, pierced for 12 guns, mounts 8 besides swivels, is quite new, only five days out upon her first cruise, a most remarkable fast sailer; taken by his Majesty's ship Profelyte, John Brown, Esq; Commander, after a chase of 37 hours.

Inventories to be seen on board, with Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker, Leith.

ROOF for a WRIGHT's SHOP WANTED.

ANY Person willing to contract for putting on a NEW ROOF on that Wright's Shop, entering from the Horse Wynd, presently possessed by Mr Mathie, may apply to Robert Playfair writer, Edinburgh, who will show the plan of the intended roof, and enter into a contract.

Not to be repeated.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 28th current, at twelve o'clock noon, at Mr John McLean's Warehouse, No. 2, near the Glass-House, Leith,

A Quantity of ELKS HAIR, for saddles; POT and PEARL ASHES, HONEY, and CORDAGE, &c. &c.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of William Chalmers writer, Edinburgh, or Thomas Goldie merchant, Leith, who will show the goods any time before the sale.

Not to be repeated.

A Bleaching Field and Printing Ground, with Utensils at Ormiston, in East Lothian,

TO BE LET—BY ANDREW WIGHT.